

# Missiskoui



# Standard.

*Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.*

VOL. 3.

THE  
MISSISKOUI STANDARD  
IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,  
BY  
J. D. GILMAN, Printer,  
To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

## POETRY.

### WOMAN'S EYES.

Away, away! I'll drink no more—  
Let's join the minstrel strong;  
Away where voice and lute outpour  
The dulcet tide of song;  
But let it be where Beauty's bower  
Its sweetest theme supplies;  
Song loses half its magic power  
Unblest by Woman's eyes.

The warrior's lance, the poet's pen,  
May win immortal fame;  
As ocean cave and mountain glen  
Are taught each glorious name.  
Yet is there still than fame, perchance,  
A prouder, richer prize;  
Who values not the sunny glance,  
Whose home is Woman's eyes?

There is an hour when words are vain,  
An hour twice known to none;  
It is when hearts, that once were twain,  
First feel they are but one.  
Even then when sense appeals to sense,  
And passion speech denies;  
What then is Love's best eloquence?  
'Tis that of Woman's eyes.

I've drained the cup on Rhine's proud hills,  
I've drunk Garonne, to thee;  
Where laugh the snow Alps thousand rills,  
I've quaff'd to liberty.  
But oh! of all the bacchant stores,  
Garonne or Rhine supplies,  
Give me the cup, that, mantling up,  
Is drained to Woman's eyes.

Written for the Pearl and Galaxy.

### WILLIAM SEYMOUR.

(Concluded.)

Just at this moment, however, a young man of athletic appearance came out from the side of the street and gave William so violent a rub in passing him, that it was perfectly evident the violence was intentional. Eliza screamed faintly and looked frightened. Not in the least disturbed by the circumstance was my noble friend—nor did I feel in the least disturbed for him—I knew very well that he was able to take care of himself. I observed that he drew Eliza still closer to his side, and turning gently he asked the intruder, who had made a full stop, in a very calm voice (oh, I shall never forget that voice of his) what he intended by his violence. The young man (it was Jim Mason as the people called him; I knew him well enough by sight, a kind of boisterous, bullying, nondescript fellow, yet said to be something of a gentleman whenever he chose to be so) muttered something at first about certain folks making a great dash at a distance who are nobody at home, and then spoke out distinctly, 'I mean to give you a wholesome thrashing on the spot, unless you will fix some future time for it which I will allow you to do on account of the pretty lady by your side!' William smiled very pleasantly as Mason concluded, which irritated him to such a degree that he broke out with a sudden, 'damn your silly smile, I will make you smile from the other side of your mouth this instant, unless you are more careful.' Seymour pulled out his watch (an elegant gold watch) in the most quiet manner and said more gently, if possible, than ever, that he would meet him at six o'clock precisely at the hotel, and then continued his walk whilst Mason passed suddenly off in another direction. I stepped up to William and observed that I wondered exceedingly at the conduct of Mason, and should certainly attend him as a friend at the place of rendezvous. He replied that I might do as I pleased as he had no fears whatever, but expressed his surprise at the strange conduct of the fellow as he was altogether ignorant of any cause for it. He seemed to think the affair upon the whole was a laughable matter, though it was plain enough to discern that poor Eliza thought it far otherwise. She looked into his face with eyes that filled with tears, and in whose pure depths I fancied I could already read the fondness of undying love. He stooped over her with his noble brow and said in his deep low voice that when she knew him better she would never fear for him. It seemed as though that voice had already an overpowering influence in her bosom, for soon, very soon the cloud appeared to pass away, and as she looked upon him, the sunlight of unutterable beauty smiled from her eyes. I accompanied William to the home of Eliza, and as it was nearly six, we were obliged to leave instantly to be ready at the hour appointed. As we stood in the piazza preparing to

depart, I believe that Eliza by some kind of intimation drew William for a moment into the entry, and I thought I heard her say in a quick eager voice, 'be careful of yourself, be very careful,' and it seemed to me also by the tell-tale of a side glance that a certain very fond ceremony passed between them...of this, however, I do not pretend to be certain. As we walked through the street and arrived at the door of the hotel, I perceived by the looks of the crowd that the affair had already 'got wind,' and we were likely to have a noisy time of it. My friend immediately passed through the people amid whispers of 'how handsome,' 'what a grand looking fellow,' to the bar-room where he found Mason. He touched him lightly on the shoulder and only said 'come.' They went out into the middle of the street together, when Seymour instantly turned upon his antagonist, observing as gently as ever that he was ready for the thrashing. Mason appeared in some degree disconcerted by his coolness, but, I suppose, felt it incumbent upon his reputation and dignity to proceed. He made a sudden thrust at Seymour's face which he parried aside with singular adroitness, and in an instant Mason was in the dust at his feet apparently stunned by the severity of the blow. My friend immediately took me by the arm, saying that he hoped it would do the impudent fellow good, but again expressing his astonishment at such singular conduct in a sober man, as we returned together, amid the cheers of the multitude, to the home of Eliza. Never did I see William appear more splendidly handsome than on this evening. No one could have dreamed that he had been so lately engaged at fistcuffs, he, who now sat by the side of Eliza with his own most beautiful smile, while the broad expanse of his calm and lofty brow, and the soft and heavenly radiance of his large loving eyes, looked less like those of man than those of an immortal!

Never shall I forget the appearance of Eliza on this evening. She looked so happy, so very happy, the image of affection completely full! My eyes almost overflowed with tears of pleasure at the thought of that happy and holy scene! I ascertained the next day the cause of young Mason's strange conduct. It appears, that he was 'paying attention' to a young lady, and soon after the arrival of my friend in town, she gave him suddenly the 'cut direct.' Some mischievous fellows of his acquaintance, who had heard the lady express her admiration of Seymour's looks, made him believe that it was in consequence of certain secret allurements of my friend that she had been induced to dismiss him. He became, therefore, exceedingly enraged and conducted in the foolish manner which I have described. However, from the best information I could obtain on the subject, I am inclined to believe the lady in question did send Mason adrift with the hope that, if she were understood to be disengaged, her 'trap' might be bright and fair enough to catch the handsome stranger. If such were really the case, the poor girl was sadly disappointed, for which I am very sorry, as she was certainly a very pretty girl.

I have been in the habit of describing to a great degree the delineation of sentiment and romance as exhibited between two young and ardent lovers; but methinks I would give much at the present moment for the power of describing the pure and yet passionate scenes of radiant affection which took place in the home of Eliza for several soft and cloudless months. Seymour still continued to linger, and I believe there was not a happier household in the world than Mr. — and his kind-hearted wife with their beautiful daughter and her noble lover seated fondly by her side...in the light of a lover the reader will observe he must certainly be considered. Many were the pleasant, the intense and absorbing hours that William and Eliza passed together, conversing of all that is high and holy and overpowering within the range of mortal or immortal existence; and when the glories of the distant and awful eternity were unfolded in their conversation, how would their eyes look with unutterable fondness upon each other, as if to say, shall we not live, too, in that other world! Many were their walks together in lovely and glorious solitude where their hearts, I doubt not, sent up the tribute of grateful affection to the holy and beautiful throne of their Maker.

William told me at last that he should be obliged to leave his dear Eliza for a while, but he trusted that he should be able to return shortly and be united with her forever. His father had written to him, urging his immediate departure, on matters of great importance. Right glad was I to hear him speak of his union with the dear girl, and I believe I longed, if possible, nearly as much to see them wedded as they did to be wedded themselves. (It

will be understood by the foregoing sentence that I always take it for granted, when a young man and maiden are exceedingly in love, that they have an exceeding wish to get married.) The farewell scene was inexpressibly fond, and the parting look of affection which overshadowed their countenance was such as an angel might have contemplated with a sweet, though melancholy pleasure. Several months had elapsed since William's departure, and I occasionally called upon Eliza, I was surprised to perceive the indications of increasing and heart-breaking sadness. I was also surprised that she never made mention of receiving any news from William. At last, however, I was informed that she had received no communication whatever from her lover since he had left us! Day by day, the poor girl faded away, and when it began to be generally suspected among the people that she was probably deserted, it was whispered that very likely Seymour had dishonoured her! Of course, I did not believe this wickedness possible, if it were only on account of the high opinion which I entertained of the worth and integrity of my friend. But then there were moments when myself even feared that his relatives had by some strong inducements, succeeded in changing his determination respecting Eliza. I knew so well the splendor, the riches and the allurements which he would mingle with, of necessity, among his friends at home, that even I, as before observed, feared for the possible consequences. Too positively was I already convinced that, if he had deserted her, the poor creature was indeed ruined. There is so little of high and holy virtue in the hearts of people in general, the honor of her pure and affectionate character might be shadowed with a doubt—but this, perhaps, might be of little consequence, at least, as far as herself were concerned, for in the case of complete desertion, death would kindly and quickly withdraw the sweet sufferer to a better world. No one can tell, as I pondered over thoughts of this nature, how my own bosom was saddened with sorrow. I seemed to be in some degree responsible for the good conduct of my friend. Whenever I called at Mr. —'s house, and witnessed the silent and awful grief—for grief is sometimes awful—of the father and mother, as the dear sweet girl faded gradually away, yet looking so good and beautiful all the while, I felt as if my own heart would perish within me. Almost a year had passed away, and still there was no information from William, when I called there one glorious evening in Autumn, and found that Eliza had been confined for several days, nearly all the time to her bed, she had become so weakened and feeble. I was admitted to see her, and I shall never forget how beautiful, how angelic she looked, as the last rays of the Autumnal sunset were streaming into her window. She was placed on the bed in such a position that she could look if she pleased, into the gorgeous and glowing West, where the clouds were hovering around in their various colors, like the curtains in a kingly pavilion;—a rose or two, & other favorite flowers stood beside her, and a table on which were arranged the books and other presents that William had given her, and on these she bent her eyes at times, with a gaze of fond and yet saddened pleasure. She welcomed me with a lovely smile, and, indeed, she seemed to be glad to see me, and I believe, chiefly because I had been an old acquaintance of William. On this occasion, she spoke to me, if possible, with more than her usual sweetness, and not a murmur of reproach, either now or at any time, ever escaped her lips in my presence, concerning the neglect of her lover. The scene on this evening, I shall never forget—it was too much for all my endurance to sustain, and as my eyes filled with tears, I turned to leave the room. She called me back to her bed side, and told me that I must never look so sorrowful again when I came to visit her, for it only added to her grief. I almost felt as if I must clasp the glorious creature in my arms. I stooped, and only gently kissed her faded hand as I left her with a bursting heart.

That night, sleep fled entirely from my pillow, and I reproached myself that I had not written to William, stating the situation of Eliza, and urging him by all that is sacred in this world, and the world to come, to return immediately. Suddenly, while under the influence of sad and startling thoughts, I sprang from my bed and resolved to seek him, though I knew I must travel more than a thousand miles. I prepared myself with despatch, I can assure the reader, and found that I was ready for the long journey about ten minutes previous to the hour the great mail usually came along from the West. I shall not render an account of the journey, as it would be of no consequence in my story as was her superior.

It was some hours after this, when William returned alone, calm, but fearfully pale. He took me by the arm without

saying a word, for his heart at that moment was too full for speaking, and as we left the house, the clock tolled the hour of midnight. We went immediately to his room. He took his pen and, still silent, wrote several letters. After this, which occupied some time, he left me, but returned shortly with a travelling trunk, and coming towards me, said in a deep, but tremulous voice, 'Now I am ready to go with you to my Eliza.' He paused, and then continued, 'Caroline may suffer much, but the noble creature herself has told me that I must go. Come, let us be on the spot, it is nearly time for the stage to be on its way.' And indeed he did return with me to his gentle and suffering Eliza. I shall not attempt to give the reader the particulars of the return, for I am utterly unable to describe them; and I do sincerely believe that no event ever occurred in this world, more pure and affecting, than had more of the beautiful, and high, and heavenly in its earthly circumstances than the meeting of these young and stricken, and yet loving hearts. I shall leave the whole scene veiled with its gentle glory, and only state that William arrived in season to save his first love from the grave. They were married, and he took his young and happy bride to the distant and sunny South. As if some new and almost immortal impulse had been given him, he put forth all the noble powers of his mind in the service of his profession. He rapidly became distinguished as a lawyer, and wealth added its treasures to fame. He is now ranked among the first men in that section of the country.

Five years after his marriage, I made my friend a visit; and I think it will be only the truth to say that never before, and never since, have I seen so fair and so happy a family. He had two lovely children, a son and a daughter;—and the mother, the dear young mother, what shall I write of that beautiful creature? She was all that the mind and heart could desire in woman. During my stay, Caroline, William's second betrothed, called several times upon Eliza. She had recovered in a great degree from the shock to her youthful affections, but still appeared as if she had suffered much, as I have been told she had. Time, with the assistance of a high and holy religion, had enabled her to obtain the mastery. Once or twice, I thought I observed the eye of my friend wandering towards her with an expression of affectionate and gentle sadness. Heaven had given Caroline a heart that could still look upon her former lover with the kindest regard, and witness the happiness of his family with no other feeling, save a fervent wish that it might only cease on earth, to be renewed in a world beyond the grave.

**A WIFE...** A person advertises in one of the Detroit papers, for an 'helpmeet' for life. He wants one who shall be a companion of his heart, his head and his lot. 'How big is his lot?' asks a candidate for the situation, in another western paper.

**ECONOMY IN FUEL.**—A Yankee editor states that 'wood goes further when left out of doors, than well housed—some of his having gone upward of a quarter of a mile in one night!'

A member of Congress offered to stake his reputation against a *firth* on the propriety of a certain measure. A gentleman in opposition observed that it was the most equal bet he had ever heard of.

Lord Rochester, once himself a member of the infidel corps, laying his hand emphatically on the Bible, declared... 'The only grand objection to this book is a bad life. They know the right and approve it, but pursue the wrong!'

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance. Millers there, say Flour must come down to \$4.50, and an intelligent gentleman refuses to contract to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn, oats and potatoes never were more prolific.—*Alt. Jour.*, Aug. 8.

**A JEW DE MOT.**—Somebody asked the Baron Rothschild to take venison. 'No' said the Baron, 'I never eat wenshan; I don't think it is so coot ash mutton.'

'Oh,' said the baron's friend, 'I wonder at your saying so; if venison is not better than mutton, why does venison cost so much more?'

'V'y?' replied the baron, 'I will tell you vy; in dish vyard de people always prefer vat ish deer to vat ish sheep.'

**THE LIENS HAVE HAD A MEETING TOO.**—A countryman drove his cart up to a grocer's door, and asked him what he gave for eggs. 'Only 17 cents,' was the

rely, 'for the grocers have had a meeting and voted to give no more.' Again the countryman came to market and asked the grocer what he gave for eggs. 'Only 12 cents,' said the grocer, 'for the grocers have had another meeting and voted not to give any more.' A third time the countryman came and made the same inquiry, and the grocer replied, 'that the grocers had held a meeting again and voted to give only 10 cents. 'Have you any for sale,' continued the grocer. 'No,' says the countryman; 'the *henes* have had a meeting too, and voted not to trouble themselves to lay eggs for 10 cents a dozen.'

From the Quebec Gazette.

VIEWS OF THE PAPINEAU FACTION.

The following extract from a letter of L. M. N., the writer of the Papineau faction for the New York *Daily Express*, dated Montreal, August 12th, 1837, copied from the Montreal *Vindictive*, of August 25th, will shew the ulterior views of that faction, and how false is their pretension that they entertain no national distinctions, and want only constitutional reform:

'Your Declaration of Independence enumerates one "real grievance" which has not grown less important.

"In abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies."

'That Province is Canada. That absolute rule has continued to this day. Its danger to yourselves is not diminished. Remember that the monarchies of Europe and England may ere long be combined against you. *Look on the Map*. The St. Lawrence gives them a free passage to your far west. Neglect no opportunity for strengthening your position; talk not of the danger of extending your territory, when thereby you diminish your frontier. Remember that one chain of two thirds of a mile long, thrown across the river at Quebec, would protect the interior of this continent against the whole available force of Europe. Speak not, therefore, of "troubles in Canada" as a subject of light importance.'

'In your own proud battle, when you applied to France, whose co-operation turned fortune's wavering scale in freedom's favor, did that gallant people disdainingly answer, "we know not what you want"? Did they scornfully point to Rhode Island and Connecticut, and ask how they expected to better their condition? Did they stop to enquire what language was spoken, or what religion was professed by the martyrs of liberty? No, no...the struggle of the people was sufficient evidence of a cause; and gathering round the youthful hero, Lafayette, they left their sunny homes, crossed a wide boisterous ocean, & landing bravely on your shores, hastened to mingle their Gallic blood with yours, in the sacrifice offered to the God of battles by the spirit of Freedom. They enquired not the cause of your bloody revolt—but they saw you embued with a horror of dependence—and regarding neither hardship or privation, they thought it an honor in life, and in death, glory to rank among those whom posterity would consider the greatest of earth's heroes.'

'Great is the debt of gratitude which you owe to that French people. Rarely in this world can we repay favors to those from whom we receive them. France requires nothing from you beyond esteem & friendly intercourse; but in this remote corner, there is a little community of Frenchmen's descendants, separated from all communication with their kindred race, and abused because they bear the names and speak the language of their fathers. Will you deny sympathy to the children of the nation that armed for your aid in your day of tribulation? You invited Lafayette to traverse your country, the "Nation's Guest." The gallant youth who abandoned the rejoicings of his nuptial feast to rush to your rescue, had become the time-worn veteran among the last survivors of bloody war, who came at the end of half a century, to witness with his own eyes the moral spectacle of a nation of grateful freemen. Are your youth so dead, that none can aspire for the glory of Lafayette? Think not your debt of gratitude was paid by that proud pageantry. It would be better shown by other deeds. You should think of an ill-treated people near you, through whose veins flows the blood of the nation of Lafayette. You have discharged your pecuniary debts. You have, with a high-minded patriotism, out of the earnings of the present generation, pensioned the surviving veterans to whose bravery you owe your rank among nations. Remember Canada, and it will not be said that "Republics are never grateful."

'Your Government has always acted wisely in her foreign relations, nor need she depart from her prudent policy; but when the day arrives—the day decreed to every American State for bursting from the chrysalis of colonial restraint—think not that written laws or constitutional observances will inactively confine the generous impetuosity of your chivalric people. The Canadians have opposed you in arms, but they bitterly repent it, and penitently exclaim, "We knew not what we did." They must be forgiven, for they are now Americans, and constantly express their contribution at every public meeting. Recollect that in America we rise not to be subdued. The fetters once broken are never riveted again. When we do resist, we resist unto death...and, therefore, should the chariot wheels of carnage roll to deeply in flowing

blood, or the weltering limbs of patriots too thickly bestrew our plains, not only would your nation rise individually, but your Government, in its might, would say to the foreign Monarch, "Remove your ruthless war dogs from the territory of this people. They will not submit, and in our presence, they shall not be murderously exterminated."

I am yours, &c.

L. M. N.'

[These are the men who, on the 18th August, six days after the date of this letter, swore fidelity to her Majesty, "as lawful Sovereign of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of these Provinces, belonging to and dependent on the said Kingdom!"

While we are giving an extract from the *Vindictive* of the publications made in New York by the Papineau faction at Montreal we may as well add a sample from those made at New Orleans, from that other organ of the party, the *Minerve* of August 28, wherein it is published without disapprobation,—"we recommend it particularly to old country emigrants, as expressing the true sentiments of the party who have lately been attempting to get some old country people to aid in their traitorous and narrow-minded designs."

[Translated from the Montreal *Minerve* of the 28th August, 1837, as copied from the *Abbeille* of New Orleans, 9th August.]

\* \* \* The Canadians were not then prepared for free government; they wanted that liberal education, those notions of republican principles, which they possess; what was then impossible, is now easy. We have only, as yet, spoken of one of the ways by which the Government of England undertook to destroy the Canadian nationality: thousands of emigrants with hostile intentions were sent to overwhelm the population born in the country; Upper Canada was divided from Lower Canada in order to carry this machiavelian plan into execution. The passage of thousands of men without means of subsistence,...the emptying of the poor houses of London, were paid to annihilate our countrymen. Have I not seen, although I have lived only a few years, in the town of my birth, a town so quiet that the doors were left unbarred without fear, the roads filled with English beggars, and theft the order of the day. This ignorant population, carried away by prejudices, are enraged against the Canadians who insist upon general reform. These furious Europeans, dare to raise their ARMS against their friends, Canadians; you have been too patient; shew that you are worthy of the name of your ancestors; do not suffer a pestilent race to come and condemn you to slavery. Be Canadians or cease to style yourselves so.

'UN CANADIEN.'

(This is only one of the many publications of a similar character which have appeared in the *Minerve* and other papers of the faction published in French, although latterly more disguise has been resorted to.)

From the Quebec Gazette.

The following sensible speech of Mr. BAKER, member for Mississauga, in Committee of the Assembly on the State of the Province, August 1, is from the *Morning Herald* of the 6th September, 1837. It is the answer of a plain, honest and independent man to the incessant declamations of the Papineau faction against the Council:

'Mr. BAKER hoped that the honorable member for Yamaska (O'Callaghan) would not lay out more business than he could perform, for he could assure the honorable member that he need not expect assistance from the County of Mississauga, in any revolutionary project. It was true there were in that section of the country two classes of disaffected persons, both from the neighbouring States. The first were aspirants to office, who, finding it impossible to bring themselves into notice there, had come hither, hoping by inciting the inhabitants to a revolution, to be more successful with us. The other class might very properly be denominated *levellers*, who like the Indians or bears, would wish to have their prey in common. But he would assure the hon. member that neither could be depended on; for as soon as they heard the din of arms or martial music, they would decamp and return from whence they came....He (Mr. B.) would not attempt to follow the hon. member who had just sat down through his elaborate discourse, but would confine himself to some of the most prominent points. The hon. member seemed to be very bitter against the Council. He charged it with having thrown out some of the most important bills. The School Bill was one. He (Mr. B.) would say that this House was chargeable with not having done its duty with respect to that Bill. He did not like it himself,...had differed with the Committee who modelled it,...and had told them that it could never pass the Council in that form. Each member of the House had been written to, to give his opinion as to the working of the former Elementary School Act in their several Counties to which he had given an answer to the best of his knowledge. The Committee had introduced a Bill, the principle of which was that the School Districts should be governed by the extent of population, and the effect of that would have been to derange the former Districts where the school houses have been erected, one half at the expense of the inhabitants and the other half at the expense of the Govern-

ment. The Bill would also greatly increase the number of schools in the more populous parts of the country, and reduce them in new settlements, where the people were the least able to support schools by themselves. Now he would appeal to any candid person to say whether any deliberate body ought to have passed such an Act, and if the Council had not acted perfectly right in throwing out the Bill, particularly

as by the Bill this house proposed to give away a large sum of money, whilst at the same time its own just debts remained due and unpaid?—Another subject of complaint made by the hon. member (O'Callaghan) against the Council was the rejection of the Chambly Canal Bill. The contractors for that work had petitioned for £2,800, (if he rightly remembered,) to enable them to complete it. The House granted £20,000 not for them; but the work was to be given out anew, which must have proved entirely ruinous to them, inasmuch as they had their materials and tools on hand, & as it appeared, had already done much extra work, for which they had not been paid. Under these circumstances, he would assert that the Council had done perfectly right in rejecting this Bill....The next subject which the hon. member (O'Callaghan) had enlarged upon was the Bill concerning election, which was sent up to the Council, where it was amended, the clause excluding co-proprietors being struck out; and it was sent back to this house thus amended; the House, however, did not see fit to concur in the amendment. The act in question was in his (Mr. B.'s) opinion, one of the most infamous Acts that ever passed a deliberate body. Indeed, at the last election he had honestly contended that it was impossible that the Legislature ever intended to disfranchise two brothers or partners in a property, for having a community of interest, but that the intent of the Act was to operate against large companies like the Land Company; and he had truly believed at that time that such could conscientiously take the oath, and not incur the fine for voting when not duly qualified. The conduct of the Council in this case was any thing but censurable....He was ready to admit that the Council wanted reform but he would say that this House wanted it much more. (Cries of 'Order' from different parts of the House, and loud applause from the gallery and lobby.) Here ensued some angry discussions between different members of the House, in which Messrs. Scott, Stuart, Lafontaine and Rodier took part; and when order was restored, Mr. Baker observed that he would not trouble the House further. Several members cried out, 'Hear him! hear him!' and he then proceeded to comment upon the remarks of the member for Yamaska respecting the bill for amending the Road Act. The substance of his remarks was, the Bill was delayed in the Lower House till so late a period that there was no quorum. He was not aware that the Council objected to the principle of the Bill.

Without you travel yourself to the different grave yards, and make personal enquiries, you can arrive at no accurate knowledge of the number daily interred. It is painful in the extreme to hear of men eating a hearty breakfast in the morning & being called to their last home before the sun sets the same day. Since some of the city papers have thought proper to proclaim all is well, and to declare the people fools and cowards should they become the least alarmed in regard to the health of the city, we take it upon our modest selves to assure the people, at home and abroad, that New Orleans at this time, is very sickly, and too much care cannot be taken to guard against the dangers of death around us.

This is no high wrought tale to alarm, no croaking, as some men more fond of sport than truth might call it. We have seen and heard tell of too many strangers dying suddenly with the curse and scourge now afflicting our city, not to know that there is danger, and very great danger to the unacclimated and imprudent. Too often are we summoned to close the eyes of departed friends, to forget our duty and act the base part of a false policy, by conciliating truth.

We are now alarmists, and we will be found among the last of the corps who are willing to excite a panic and make our population believe they are all going to die. No, very far from it. We are not afraid ourselves, for having gone through the process of acclimation, we are prepared to run our chance for life and death. But to those unused to our climate, and those at a distance, it is the duty of the press to declare the truth.

How very contradictory are the statements that not more than one hundred die in the course of a week, and that that number die daily! The latter statement is true, for no one who will visit the graveyards and see the number daily buried, can dispute the fact that the deaths daily in this city, at present, average, if they do not exceed, one hundred. There can be no doubt but we have established the fact that the city is sickly, and that he who asserts otherwise departs from the truth.

We have all along been like others, disposed to keep the city healthy, but we can no longer deny the truth before us. We now advise strangers to be careful, and our own inhabitants to be prudent. We do not want any person to run away who is accustomed to our climate and its dangers.

New Orleans Picayune, 31st Augt.

On Monday last the passengers on board the steamer Ottawa witnessed one of those

heart rending scenes of parental affection & devotedness never yet exhibited under circumstances more singularly admirable.

On board of one packet, among other emigrants were Mr. William Boyd, a native of Scotland, his wife and three children, one of whom, (James) an interesting boy, aged about six years, accidentally fell into the water, near the Indian village, betwixt the steamer Ottawa and one of the packets, in such a manner as to strike against one of the wheels, which circumstance led all to suppose that the infant was killed. On perceiving, however, that the boy was struggling and swimming, as it were, with an intention to combat the dreaded element, Mr. Boyd immediately plunged to rescue his drowning infant, whilst the affectionate mother swooned away, and remained insensible for a considerable time. In a moment Captain Robbins, with his usual coolness, lowered and rowed the "jolly boat" with such dexterity, that both father and child were wrested from a watery grave, and in a few hours perfectly able to pursue their journey to Bytown. The careful watch and attendance of the Rev. W. Arnold of Montreal, to the wants of Mr. Boyd and family, as also the conduct of the captain and engineer of the steamer Ottawa on that occasion, were such as to call forth the utmost praise & thanks from the beholders. To the courageous and benevolent determination of Mr Henry Shoultice Taylor, of Bytown, praise and thanks are also due, who besides a perilous leap into the "jolly boat" from the deck of the steamer, in order to be one of the first in action, succeeded very adroitly to seize the child as he was sinking, and by that means saved the lives of Mr. Boyd and his son.—Mont. Her. Correspondent.

The following affecting story is from the Toronto Constitution of the 6th instant:—

A Family poisoned.—Those who can feel for the miseries of others will drop a tear when they peruse the following statement.

A family of the name of Smith, resided in Boulton's Field, Toronto, consisting of the father, mother and four children. The eldest girl eleven years of age, another younger, and the boy, went out in the woods to gather mushrooms, a few days ago, and by mistake gathered toad stools, which are poisonous. They brought them home, the eldest girl cleaned them, the mother cooked them on the gridiron with salt. The children ate them, and took sick, first one and then the others—the physician could do nothing for them—they all died—and last Saturday we hear that the 4th or youngest infant died also, but not of poison like the others. The two children of a Mr. Jameson, also of this city, were out with Smith's infants, and one of them went to Smith's, ate of the toad stools with the others and is since dead and buried. It is truly remarkable how many ways there are in which death approaches the human family with his dread summons.

The report that the Commissioner General had sold his Bills to the Montreal Bank is not confirmed. We understand he has sent on to New York, and will probably procure specie for meeting the amount of the vote of credit of the House of Commons for the arrears of the civil expenses of Lower Canada.

There seems to be an expectation that the banks will commence to redeem their notes in specie on the payment of the arrears. It is at least generally desired and much wanted. The difficulty of getting small change for dollar notes gave rise to the "shin plasters," and these have driven out of circulation what silver remained. The following observations on the circulation of small notes, by an experienced American statesman, no less a personage than DANIEL WEBSTER, is well worthy of attention:

"Why have we so small an amount of specie in circulation? Certainly the only reason is, because we do not require more. We have but to ask its presence and it will return. But we voluntarily banish it by the great amount of small bank notes. In most of the States the banks issue notes of low denominations, down to a single dollar. How is it possible under such circumstances, to retain specie in circulation? All experience shows it is impossible. The paper will take the place of gold and silver. When Mr. Pitt, in the year 1797, proposed in the British Parliament to authorise the bank of England to issue one pound notes, Mr. Burke lay sick at Bath; he is said to have written to the late Mr. Cummings,—"Tell Mr. Pitt, that if he consents to the issuing of one pound notes, he must never expect to see a guinea again."

The one pound notes were issued and the guineas disappeared. A similar cause is now producing a similar effect with us. Small notes have expelled dollars, from circulation in all the States in which such notes are issued."

As to the "shin plasters," the best of them are bad, and not at all calculated for common use....Quebec Gaz.

We copy the following from Mrs. H. A. Ruggles's Western Mirror, published at St. Louis, Missouri. Who would not renounce single blessedness and turn Benedict, if she tells the truth; and who will doubt the lady's word?

The Old Bachelor.—In the vast flower-field of human affection, the old bachelor is the very scarecrow of happiness, who drives away the little birds of love that come to steal the hemlock seeds of loneliness and despair. Where is there a more

pitiable object in the world than a man who has no amiable woman interested in his welfare? How dismal does his desolate room appear when he goes home at night, wet and hungry, and finds a cold hearth, or barren table, and a lonely pillow, that looks like the white urn of every earthly enjoyment. See the sick old bachelor in the dark afternoon of life, when his heart is sinking to sundown. Not a solitary star of memory gleams over the dusk of his opening grave...no tender wife to bend like a blessing over his dying bed—no fond daughter to draw his chilly hand into the soft pressure of hers, and warm the icy blood with the vivifying fires of unfailing affection—no manly boy to link his fading name with the golden chain of honorable posterity, and bind his history in the vast volume of the world he is leaving forever. He has eaten, and drunken, & died, and the earth is glad to get rid of him for he has done little else but cramp his soul into the circumference of a penny, and no human being but his washerwoman will breathe a sigh at his funeral!

For the Mississauga Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 40.

In the vegetable kingdom it is found that plants of a rapid growth are subject to a rapid decay. I need not travel far for examples. They are around us in the luxuriant growth, & rich hue of the corn stalk, and pumpkin vine, that adorn our fields and gardens, which in a short time arrive at the highest perfection, but cannot stand before the chilling blast, and the morning dew of autumn.

I will not assert that friendship of a rapid growth is always short lived and evanescent, though the ill-natured observation that "hot love soon cools" has passed into a standing proverb, because every accident of life, and every human virtue, must have a beginning, either late or early, and grow slowly or rapidly, or not at all;

it is therefore but fair to allow that, though friendship may commence on a sudden, it may, nevertheless, in many instances, grow to maturity, and be lasting as the life of the parties. Yet that friendship which begins in early life, when the heart is tender and susceptible of generous impressions, far removed from the selfishness which years are apt to bring on, and from the cold calculation which the deceitfulness of the world is sure to engrain on the mind, is generally the most pleasant, lasting and profitable. Such friendship as may have begun between persons of ingenuous minds and generous dispositions, when, in school, studying the same task—pursuing the same objects, while a constant interchange of thoughts & feelings, pleasures and disappointments, hopes and fears, ardent aspirations and trembling anxieties are necessarily in daily course passing between them, is frequently laid so deep in mutual esteem, love, obligation and gratitude as never, in after life, to undergo a total overthrow. Between persons who have laid the principles and reasons of their friendship so deep, there is an *endearing familiarity*—a mutual knowledge of each other's worth, and consequently, a mutual reliance, that never can be acquired so perfectly in riper years, under other circumstances. Hence, for the most part, it is found that the most durable friendship begins early in life, and generally between those who begin life together, either at school, or at such other occupations as not only bring, but keep them together, in a state of daily and mutual intercourse. But even in the intimacy of youth, the pre-requisite qualifications, laid down in a former paper, are indispensable, and must, in all cases, be supposed. The confidence that subsists between two friends implies that there is in each, or at least believed to be in each, something, call it what you please, that attracts the love, affection, and the reliance of the one mutually to the other. Friendship is founded in the mutual knowledge of virtues which inspire love, attachment, esteem and confidence.

Among all classes of people, and men of every profession, lawful or unlawful, there are certain conventional bonds of union, without which society could not, in any form, exist. Even among thieves there is honor, as a governing principle, otherwise they could not act together; and our Saviour informs us that "if Satan cast out Satan, he is divided against himself," to the danger of his kingdom. But the friendship of bad men, whatever may be the integrity of their fellowship, is no other than a conspiracy against religion and virtue. Pilate and Herod, who before were enemies, were made friends, when they met to condemn Jesus. The condemnation of the just one was their reconciliation. Many are friends and associates in debauch, and for the purpose of mischief; and not a few there are who appear to have any other attraction to one another, but sneers, ridicule, and malicious insinuations against

In commercial pursuits a high degree of rectitude, strict honor and punctuality is required for the fulfillment of engagements and the maintenance of credit. To be trust worthy is the life and soul of business. The word of the man of business must, in all transactions, be sacred. It must be so, through all the professions and pursuits, in which men are engaged, otherwise there can be no confidence. But then there may be a friendship of business & interest, with the least shadow of personal friendship or the qualities that are essential to its existence. For the friendship of business, and worldly interest does not imply that two congenial souls—that interchange of feelings, sentiments, and kind sympathy, which rise infinitely above the paltry consideration of pounds, shillings and pence, into the regions of intellectual enjoyments which virtuous and cultivated minds alone can appreciate. Business virtues alone are all that men of the world esteem. If these be lacking, there is no dealing except on the ground of *quid pro quo*.

The friendship of the world is cultivated just so far and no farther than interest requires it. In social life, it is not exercised, unless it can be made to minister to the gratification of vanity. When this can be done, it shines, benign, as the sun. Such friends are not to be seen, for they are not at home, or are engaged, unless they are in full trim, both as it regards their dress and accommodations. If all these are right, they are at home. They are glad to be seen that they may be admired. If they are unadorned, they must be passed by, lest it should be supposed that they are at any time in the dishabille of domestic employment. They are not to be seen unless they are, in fact, trimmed up in disguise. Did we feel as much anxiety to adorn our minds with sound knowledge and virtue, as we do our body, with the costly importations of the merchant, and the skill of the tailor and dress-maker, we should, in time, render ourselves fit companions for angels; but, unfortunately, we bestow too much time, and too much care, on artificial shew, as candidates for immortality.

If you have a friend be faithful to him. Grieve him not by improper conduct. Lay not too heavy a tax upon his charity, generosity and goodness. Repeat not what passes between you, except such observations as are entirely of a public nature. Private confidence is too sacred to be made common. The advice, assistance, consolation, encouragement and admonition which, you may occasionally give and receive, are never, in any instance, to be divulged. Such unguarded, indecent conduct exposes your friend, and stamps on you the brand of a babbler.

J. R.

## MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, SEPT. 19, 1837.

We beg to inform our Quebec subscribers that Mr. JOSEPH TARDIF is agent for the Missiskoui Standard, and is authorized to receive all dues and grant acquittances.

The union of the two Provinces is insisted upon, in the late address and proceedings of the Montreal Constitutional Association. If ever that project was so feasible as to admit of one moment's serious consideration, it is doubly so now, when the time is come, that something must be done, without further delay. Our Assembly has absolutely refused to go on with the business of the Province, until it shall first have obtained changes, which amount to a revolution, and a separation from the mother country. The Governor has declared, that the stand which the predominant party has made, is a virtual dissolution of the constitution. The most necessary laws have expired, and are expiring...the public money is locked up in the chest—the wheels of Government are virtually stopped. A change, therefore, is forced upon the Government, and cannot be any longer delayed, for the constitution cannot work. The Imperial Parliament has been forced, by the contumacy of the Assembly, to pass a vote of credit, for the payment of the civil officers, otherwise, the laws yet remaining could not be any longer administered. Every thing would soon go into confusion and anarchy.

Arrangements are now making to pay off the debts that are due; and because the Civil Secretary and the Commissary General have been in Montreal, it was immediately surmised that the £140,000 were to be distributed among the Government claimants in Bank Bills. Had that been intended, bank bills could have easily been procured. There is no complaint of scarcity. They are in every village. It is, however, found out that measures are in progress to procure specie. The fact, that the Imperial Parliament has had recourse to a vote of credit, in order to maintain a Government here, is a proof that something efficient must be done, to keep madmen from doing more mischief. A strong measure is indispensable, and perhaps a legislative union is the best that can be done. When the revolutionists were well, they had not sense enough to know it, and to remain content. When the power of swaggering is taken out of their hands, they have themselves, and no others, to blame.

Roebuck, the pensioned misrepresentor of Canada, has lost his election; and Papineau has lost his advocate in the House of Commons.

*The liberality of liberals!*—Our readers will surely remember how a Mr. Pinet, a worthy, loyal magistrate at Varennes, persuaded his neighbours to go home quietly on a Sunday, and not wait to assist at a seditious meeting. The ill-disposed of his neighbours lately got up a meeting, to which the Smuggler-in-chief was invited, for the purpose of injuring the honest magistrate. The Smuggler attended—made a furious speech, in which the good man was actually proscribed. The people must not any longer trade with him. This is reform! This is liberality! But observe,

reform means that every thing should be put under the hands, and in the power of the Smuggler-in-chief; and liberality means proscription.

There was another instance of liberality at Yamaska. His Excellency Sir John Colborne, and his two aid-de-camps, went there to see the country. The liberals of the place—the friends of the Vindicator, took it in their heads, because they were empty, to surround the house in which his Excellency lodged, with all kinds of hideous noises which they could muster.

The same game was also played in Montreal, on an unoccupied house belonging to James Stuart, Esq., by a parcel of reformers who thought it a glorious achievement to break the windows of an unoccupied house.

We have this day treated our readers with Mr. BAKER's speech. The effect of that plain, manly speech has been to shew in the clearest possible manner, the spirit which governs the House of Assembly. Men who have made it their sole business for years to revile, calumniate, proscribe & persecute every man whom they dislike—who have passed bills with clauses in them contrived to insure their rejection by the Legislative Council...who sent up a number of bills huddled up in one, and then not wait the deliberations of the Council, that they might have the mean, dishonorable shew of holding up the legislative council as obstructing the prosperity of the country—we say, men so mischievous, so unjust, so liberal of their proscriptions, & condemnations as they are, could not bear to hear the wholesome truth, that they had need of reform to begin at home. But thanks to Mr. Baker, for his downright, straightforward hit. The world knows now...every body understands, the purity of our reformers. Reform at home! You might as well have talked to the Grand Turk, in the height of his power, about a reform at home; or on the floor of a Gin palace about sobriety. Their reform is self-aggrandisement. His Excellency, the Governor, by this time, understands them; and our Township admirers of the Smuggler will also, it is to be hoped, understand them. The rallying word of the Smuggler's followers is, 'down with the English,' & the man, every man, whose native language is English, is in the number to be put down. The Township English who are their dupes,...who are the advocates of a republic as different from Papineau's republic as a sheep is from a tiger, are now cutting down rods for their own backs...breaking down the banks to let the water drown their lands, nay, whetting the knife for their own throats, if that vandalism should prevail.

*Allowance of the members of the Assembly*...the Canadian states some doubts have arisen whether this allowance can be legally paid, as there has been no session. In such cases we conceive that the practice ought to settle any doubt on the subject. Last year there was no session, no law enacted, and the allowance was paid. The law has not been altered since. The allowance is four shillings per league for the whole distance from the usual place of residence of the member, and ten shillings per diem for their expenses occasioned by their attendance at the sessions.' Whether a law is passed or not, the expenses for which the allowance is made are equally incurred by the individual members; and the law having intended that they should be indemnified for those expenses, we think there can be no doubt on the subject; whether there has or has not been a session, they were called by legal authority to attend, and bound to incur the expenses for which the allowance is intended.—*Quebec Gazette.*

*Crops.*—A correspondent just returned from a journey through many parts of Virginia and North Carolina, represents the crops of all kinds as abundant, and particularly the wheat and cotton crops. He also says that specie is abundant, no paper under 5 dollars is seen, silver is as plentiful as before the suspension, & the people prosperous and confident. So would it have been here, if the different municipal governments of the country had not violated the laws by the issuing of small paper.—Throughout the Union, wherever this has been avoided specie has been abundant.—*Philadelphia Ledger*, 9th instant.

To the Editor of the Montreal Herald.  
Sir—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Quebec, Aug. 28. It is at your service if you like...  
Our mock session is over; Papineau is not so much to blame as many imagine. The real traitors are in England—Lord Brougham, Mr. Hume, Mr. Leader, Sir W. Moleworth, Mr. O'Connell, &c. &c. As for Roebuck, he is but a miserable hireling, the tool of any man who pays him for abuse. I do not think we shall be bored with another session in a hurry.—A. B.

Aug. 30, 1837.

The Duchess of St. Albans died on the 6th of August.

We have heard a rumour that the Tories intend to propose Sir Edward Sugden as Speaker in opposition to Mr. Abercromby, and that upon this question their whole strength is to be mastered.—*London True Sun.*

*The New Bishop of Quebec.*—We hear that Mr. E. J. Stanley's visit to this town was connected with the appointment of the Rev. E. Howell, B. D. the curate of this parish to the Bishopric of Quebec. A more learned, honorable, and exemplary man could not have been selected for the appointment.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

### Died,

At Whitby Upper Canada, on the 27th ultimo, very suddenly of inflammation of the lungs, Whitcomb P. Toof, formerly of St. Armand East, in his 32nd year.

### TEMPERANCE.

THE quarterly meeting of the Freleighsburg Temperance Society will be held at Trinity Church, in this village on Thursday the 5th Oct. at 4 o'clock, P. M.

An address may be expected from the Revd. James Reid.

A general attendance of members is desired, as there are matters of importance connected with the society to be attended to when met.

By Order.

S. P. LALANNE, Sec. F. T. S.

Freleighsburg, 19th September, 1837.

### Advertisement.

Niagara Suspension Bridge Bank,

Queenston, September 1, 1837.

To the Editors of the Montreal Gazette.

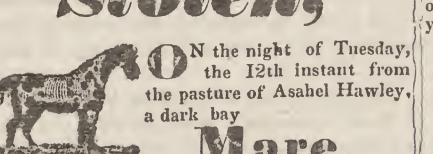
GENTLEMEN.—Having been informed by respectable individuals who have lately visited your city, that it is generally believed there that the Ottawa Bank is connected with this Institution, and that the impression had been received from reports got up and industriously circulated by persons interested in that Bank, we wish through the medium of your paper, to make known to the public, that no connection whatever does exist or ever has existed between that Bank and this. We are, Gentlemen, very respectfully your obedient servants,

P. C. H. BROTHERTON, Cashier.

JOS. HAMILTON, Director.

September 9.

### Stolen,



### Mare.

On the night of Tuesday, the 12th instant from the pasture of Asahel Hawley, a dark bay

Whoever will give any information of said mare shall be liberally rewarded.

JOSHUA SWAN.

Beach Ridge, St George Parish,

Sept. 15th, 1837.

### Notice.

THE British American Land Company have erected, at the County Town of Sherbrooke, in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, an extensive range of

Machinery, on the River MAGOG; and having now established the works for the benefit of the district, they are disposed to let them in whole or in part, to

Woolen Manufacturers,

Lumber Merchants, Flour Millers, or other artisans requiring a powerful first motion, such as Nail Manufacturers, Turners, Carriage Makers, Coopers, &c. And offers for hiring any part of these works, or for additional motions, may be addressed to the Company's Commissioners at Sherbrooke.

The Company have now opened up by roads and bridges a fertile tract of country on the SALMON RIVER,

where settlers will find every facility and advantage which can usually be expected in a new country.

September 4th, 1837.

V3 21 4w

—ALIKEWISE—

### Champlain and Saint Lawrence Railroad

#### NEW ARRANGEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant,

and until further notice.

From Montreal. From Laprairie.

Princess Victoria. Cars, by Locomotive.

9 o'clock, A. M. 10 o'clock, A. M.

12½ " P. M. 5 " P. M.

4 " " " " "

From St. Johns. From Laprairie.

Cars, by Locomotive.

9 o'clock, A. M. 6 1-2 o'clock, A. M.

1 " " " " "

10 1-2 " " " " "

Quarter past 2, P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Montreal. From St. Johns.

Cars, by Locomotive.

10 o'clock, A. M. 8 o'clock, A. M.

4 " " " " "

First class Passengers through . . . . 5s. 0d.

Second do do do 2s. 6d.

To and from St. Johns or Montreal same day . . . . 7s. 6d.

Children half price.

Application for freight or passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria.

The public will take notice, that in order to prevent those losses, mistakes and vexatious delays which must arise, unless due order and regularity be observed in the receiving and delivering of freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following regulations:

1st.—All freight intended to cross the Railroad or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the Line, half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay may take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the freight to be regularly Way-Billed.

2d.—No freight will be considered as delivered to the Company unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3d.—Freight from Montreal for Laprairie will be delivered on the Company's wharf, and must be removed with all despatch.

4th.—Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain, will be delivered at the Station House.

5th.—Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie will be delivered at the Station House.

6th.—Freight for Montreal will be considered as delivered on the wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the owner or consignee.

Montreal, Sept. 5. V3 22—6w.

### AUCTION SALES.

#### BY A. LAFAMBROISE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS.

On MONDAY the 25th of SEPTEMBER next, and FOLLOWING DAYS, will be sold, by PUBLIC AUCTION, and positively without reserve, at the Stores of LAROCQUE, BERNARD & CO, by order, and for account of the Consignors, a consignment of as large and complete assortment of MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in the FUR LINE, as ever was offered at the above mentioned Stores in previous years, comprising viz.:—

Coronet Shape Seal Caps

American " do " do " do "

Oval " do " do " do "

Canada " do " do " do "

Coronet Shape Otter " do " do "

Canada " do " do " do "

American " do " do " do "

American Shape Neutria Caps

Jockey " do " do " do "

Canada " do " do " do "

Jockey " do " Fitch " do "

Canada " do " do " do "

Plucked and Dyed French " do " Coronet Shape

Do " Muskrat " do " do "

Hair Seal Caps

Long Hair Seal Caps

Lucifer " do " do " do "

Imitation Lynx " do " do "

Creamer " do " do "

Real Jeannette " do " do "

German Martin " do " do "

—ALSO—

Twenty cases Manufactured Ladies' Furs, consisting of:—Chinchilla, German Martin, Siberian

Squirrel, Real Martin, Mink and Lynx Muffs,

Tippets, Mantillas, and Boas; Stone Martin

Mantillas, Boas, Pellerines, and Bonnets; Swans Down, Squirrel and Jeannette Ruffs; and 200 lbs

Coney Wool, with 20lbs. Silver Muskrat.

—LIKewise—

Seal, Mink, Otter, Neutria, French Sable,

Jeannette, Creamer and Fitch Gloves, Gauntlets, and Mittens.

## ADDRESS

ON THE

Legislative Union of Upper and Lower  
Canada,  
BY THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION OF  
MONTREAL.

The Constitutional Association of this city conceive that the period has now arrived, when it becomes their imperative duty publicly to direct the attention of all persons concerned for the true interest of Lower Canada, most respectfully but firmly to appeal to the justice of the Imperial Government for the immediate application of the only remedy which it is believed, will be found to be effectual for the advancement of the real welfare, as well as for the removal of the political evils of the Province.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has recently declared that the answer of the house of assembly to the speech from the throne, at the opening of the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, has recorded the virtual annihilation of the constitution of Lower Canada, and in the positive exclusion from political privileges under which the constitutionalists of this province have laboured for so many years, that annihilation might be viewed as no further abridgement of the enjoyment of their actual political rights; they cannot, however, but be deeply sensible, that its effects would be to deprive the Province of a representative system of government, which they have been taught not only to admire and cherish, but to regard and consider as the inherent birthright of British subjects.

Though the Association cannot but recur with respectful regret to the system of policy which has been adopted, respecting this province, the very unsatisfactory result of which might have been confidently anticipated, they are now impelled, by every consideration of duty towards themselves and their constitutional fellow subjects, publicly to propose, as well as strenuously to urge, the only measure which appears to them to be competent to meet the exigency of present circumstances.

In the present alarming and extraordinary juncture, it may not be improper to direct the attention of the Imperial Government to the forbearance with which the constitutionalists of Lower Canada have supported their unmerited grievances—to the obedience with which they have submitted to the legal and constituted authorities—to the attachment which they have displayed to the constitution so liberally bestowed upon the province...to the solicitude which they have exhibited for the continued connexion of the colony with the mother country...to the loyalty which they have constantly manifested to their Sovereign...and to the love which they have invariably entertained for the institutions of the parent state.

These powerful claims have hitherto, however, failed in obtaining for them any share of that confidence, which has been so long and so fruitlessly placed in a certain portion of the inhabitants of this province opposed to the views of the Imperial Government; but notwithstanding all their well founded motives for complaint, the continued privation of their political rights, and the total neglect of their acknowledged grievances, the constitutionalists of this province have constantly looked for the period when their persevering loyalty and patient reliance upon the justice of the imperial government would be fully appreciated.

They respectfully presume to believe that the period so long and so eagerly desired has now arrived, when further conciliation by the government would degenerate into mere pusillanimity, and further concession would become a virtual admission of French Canadian independence.

The leaders of the party opposed alike to the sentiments of the constitutionalists of this province and the intentions of the imperial government, have not hesitated to record their final determination not to co-operate with the government, have loudly proclaimed the infraction of the revenue laws a virtue...have declared non-intercourse with the mother country a duty—and have published sedition to the constituted authorities, disloyalty to her Majesty, and treason to the state.

Grieved as the constitutionalists of this province must be at any measures of coercion which the imperial government may be compelled to adopt, it is humbly conceived that the legislative union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, which the association are solicitous to obtain, will altogether prevent the necessity of severity, and effect an adjustment, eventually satisfactory to all parties.

The association confidently trust that this measure, which has already been submitted to the consideration of influential persons in Great Britain and Ireland, will be approved and adopted as the most substantial, and at the same time, the least obnoxious remedy that can be applied to the present exigencies.

The advantages, actual and prospective, of such a measure must be so apparent to all unprejudiced persons in Lower Canada, that they do not require to be dilated upon here, nor can the inhabitants of Upper Canada be blind to the satisfactory results which must be its inevitable consequences.

This legislative union, however, of itself and unaccompanied with some effective change in the constitution of the house of

assembly, and a new division of the counties of Lower Canada, by which a fair share of provincial representation will be afforded to the British inhabitants of this province, will be entirely nugatory.

It is for the foregoing reasons that the constitutional association of this city confidently lay before the public the opinion which they entertain, and the representation which they have previously prepared upon this subject; and they most strongly urge upon all who are interested in supporting the integrity of the Empire...in maintaining the provincial connexion with the mother country...in promoting the true interests and real welfare of Lower Canada...and in preventing the establishment of a Republican Government in this province, heartily and strenuously to co-operate with them in obtaining the great object which they now publicly propose.

PETER M'GILL, Chairman M. C. Ass'n.  
W. BADGLEY, Secretary, M. C. Ass'n.  
Montreal, 4th September, 1837.

## REPRESENTATION

ON

The Legislative Union of the Provinces, &c.

The constitutional association of the city of Montreal, beg leave to request your assurance and support, in furtherance of the legislative union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; a measure, which under all the accumulated evils of the present political state of Lower Canada, is conceived to be the only remedy by which these evils can be overcome, the prosperity of the province secured, and their ultimate connexion with the parent state preserved.

By the treaty of Peace in the year 1763, Canada, conquered by the British arms, was ceded in full sovereignty and right to his Britannic Majesty, by his most Christian Majesty, and the French inhabitants who chose to remain in the country, became the subjects of Great Britain, and were secured in the enjoyment of their property and possessions and the exercise of their religion.

By the royal proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, the ceded territory was erected into a provincial government of Quebec, and a Governor and council were appointed by letters patent, for the administration of the affairs of the Colony, who continued to discharge this duty until the year 1774.

In that year the act of the 14th Geo. III. c. 83 passed, by which extensive privileges were conferred upon the French Canadians—the free enjoyment of their ancient laws and the full exercise of their religion, as they both existed previous to the conquest of the province, were secured to them; the introduction of the criminal law of England preserved them from the arbitrary oppression to which they had been subjected under their former government, and their eligibility to seats in the provincial council, thereby constituted for the affairs of the province of Quebec, communicated to them the exercise of very important rights as British subjects.

In the year 1770, the act of the 31st Geo. III. c. 31, was passed, by which still more extensive benefits and advantages, and the most valuable political privileges were conferred upon the French Canadians. By this act, the province of Quebec was divided into two separate provinces; a constitution in all essential particulars similar to that of the parent state was granted to both; and his Majesty, with the advice and consent of a legislative council, constituted by his royal appointment, and a representative assembly, elected by the colonists themselves, were empowered to make laws, for the peace, welfare, and good government of the province.

To render this privilege applicable to the existing state of the Colony, no real or pecuniary qualification was required for a seat, either in the Council or Assembly, whilst that of the electors was established at so low an amount, as almost to extend the electoral privilege to a system of universal suffrage.

From the collection of the Crown duties, levied in the Province in virtue of the 14th Geo. III. c. 83. provision was made for defraying the expenses of the administration of justice, and the support of the Civil Government, thereby securing the independence of the Judiciary, and the necessary support of the Executive Government. In addition to these repeated benefactions, the Imperial Government, induced by the strongest desire of promoting the prosperity of the colony, subsequently passed the Imperial Act of the 1st and 2d Will. IV. c. 23, by which the application of the Crown duties above mentioned was unreservedly and without qualification placed at the disposal, and entrusted to the control and discretion of the Provincial Legislature.

Thus by the operation of these Acts, the French Canadians attained a degree of liberty entirely unknown to them under the government of France, they were admitted to a participation in all the rights of British subjects, secured in the full exercise of their religion, protected in their persons by the most perfect system of criminal law, guaranteed in the enjoyment of their ancient and accustomed Civil Jurisprudence, intrusted with the authority of making and consenting to their own laws, for the peace, welfare and good government of the Province, and finally, protected from the imposition of taxes by the Parent State.

It might have been reasonably expected, that benefits so multiplied and concessions

so munificent, would have led to a gradual approximation of the French Canadians, in disposition and character, to their fellow subjects of British origin, until at last every sensible difference between them should have entirely ceased, and the colonists of both races have been united into one people, animated with a sincere and ardent attachment to the Constitution thus liberally bestowed upon them.

It must also be observed, that the proclamation of the 7th October, 1763, urged the subjects of his Majesty's Kingdoms & of the then colonies in America, to avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages to accrue to their commerce, manufactures and navigation, from the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to the British Crown by the Treaty of Peace above mentioned; invited them to become settlers in the newly acquired Province; & exhorted them to confide in the Royal protection, for their enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of the Realm of England.

Impelled by this powerful attraction, and trusting to the faith of the Royal pledge, British capitalists and British emigrants have established themselves in the province, and the number of first settlers was greatly augmented by additions from those loyal subjects of the State, who, during the American Revolutionary war, had sacrificed every thing in support of the laws & constitution of the Mother Country, to which they were so warmly attached.

The full enjoyment of British constitutional liberty and the gradual and progressive increase in the resources and wealth of the colony, have constantly been the principal subjects of the anticipations of these British and loyal settlers, and among the measures to be adopted for obtaining these desirable objects, none have appeared to them to be more probable of success, than the introduction of foreign capital, the improvement of the natural advantages of the country, and the affording of every facility to emigrants from the British Islands, to form settlements in the province; but above all, they esteemed the connexion of Lower Canada with the Parent State, and the preservation of her constitution, to be the most certain, as they felt assured that they were the most powerful means which could be adopted for securing the increasing prosperity and advantage of the colony.

The experience of the past has, however, most lamentably demonstrated the entire fallacy of these anticipations: whatever might have been the political motives of the Imperial Government, in sanctioning the division of the Province of Quebec into two separate Governments, it cannot be denied, that the chief result of that measure has been, the fostering in Lower Canada, of a majority of the population, essentially foreign to their fellow subjects of British origin in both provinces, in language, laws, institutions, habits and prejudices, the rendering of the condition of the two races entirely distinct, and the creating of a great and increasing feeling of irritation between them, which, if not checked by their entire amalgamation, must, at no distant period, be the occasion of enmity so inveterate, as only to be overcome by the horrors of civil war.

It must be apparent, that the sacrifice of the interests of the British population, and the obstruction of all internal improvement, are the only means by which the separate views of the French Canadians can be accomplished. In confirmation of this conclusion, it is only necessary to advert to the Provincial Statute 9th Geo. IV. c. 73, by which the counties of the province have been divided in such a manner, as to neutralise, if not entirely to destroy, the electoral privileges of the voters of British origin, by swamping them amidst the greater numbers of the French Canadians; in the defeated attempt of the political leaders of the latter, to deprive the British inhabitants of the cities, in possession in copartnership of leasehold property, of a right of voting for Members of the Assembly; in their determined aversion to the establishment of Register offices, by which introduction of foreign capital is prevented, and the security of Mortgages is rendered ineffectual; in their continuance of the oppressive and vexatious tenure of the Feudal Law, by which real estate is greatly depreciated in value, and the circulation of capital invested in it, impeded; in their constant hostility to every measure tending to facilitate the settlement of the province, by emigration from the British Islands; in their partial and unjust taxation of settlers, upon their arrival from the Mother Country, and then, only; in their unfounded claims to the management and disposal of the Crown Lands, by which the Royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the servants of the State, and their settlement in the country, would be alike frustrated; in their unceasing efforts to destroy the Charter of the British American Land Company, and to prevent the increase of a British population in the Eastern Townships of the province; in their avowed determination to procure the repeal of the Imperial Statute, by which a change of Seigniorial Tenure can be obtained, and to which the inhabitants of those Townships have been indebted for the entire confirmation, and the secure enjoyment of the English Civil Law; in the injurious system of temporary legislation, adopted by the Assembly, and reluctantly, though compulsorily, agreed to by the other branches of the Legislature; in the absolute dependance of the Judiciary and Executive, for support, upon the Assembly and the personal feelings of its

members, by the annual votes of that branch of the Legislature; and in the persevering and unwearied endeavours of the French Canadian political leaders to destroy the constitution of this province, and to introduce a republican form of government, by rendering the Legislative Council elective.

(To be continued.)

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

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No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

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Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

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A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till told in writing and charged accordingly.

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Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelinghuysen, all payments must be made.

## Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle, of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay: and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West, July 31st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

For Sale, IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House, with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining,

all in good order, with Garden and sufficient Pasturage for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

K. V. V. FRELIGH. Frelinghuysen, June 12 1837.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to

V. C. GILMOUR & CO.

Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 11f.

Just Received, 30 chests Y. H. Tea,

25 do. H. S. do

15 do. Souchang do

10 do. Hyson do.

25 Bags Rio Coffee,

25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes Saunders Caven-

dish do.

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.

20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,

40 Mats Capia,

2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,

2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated.

W. W. SMITH. V2-355.

Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the in-

habitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity,

that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand,

Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the la-

test Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and

from the superior quality and low price of Cloth

and first rate workmanship, the public will find

at his stand inducements seldom to be met with

in returning his thanks for past favors, he

hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a con-

tinuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at

the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash

will be received.

N. B. WANTED, a BOY from 12 to

18 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good be-

haviour security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philippsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-11f.

JOHN BAKER. V3 6t1

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 6t1